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for those five minutes of darkened time *millions of dollars were expended*, so important seemed the information they might give to the world of science."

TOTAL RADIATION FROM R AQUARI

On account of the presence of the nebular lines in the radiation of R *Aquarii* and the observations of nebulosity associated with it there is special interest in comparing its total radiation with that of other stars of class Md. Measures of the total radiation from R *Aquarii* were made with the vacuum thermocouple attached to the 100-inch Hooker telescope on August 26 and 28 under good observing conditions. The visual magnitude was estimated as 9.1. The measured radiometric magnitude was 2.57 and the water-cell absorption 2.2 magnitudes. The heat index was therefore 6.5 magnitudes. The last three quantities, which are corrected to the zenith, have been determined according to the definitions given in the June number of these PUBLICATIONS. These values of heat index and water-cell absorption are typical of advanced Md stars at minimum for which the heat index ranges from 6.5 to 8.3 magnitudes and the water-cell absorption from 1.6 to 2.2 magnitudes for the five stars which have been observed at this phase.

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THREE VARIABLE STARS AND A SUSPECTED NOVA IN THE SPIRAL NEBULA M 33 TRIANGULI

In the course of a search for novæ in M 33 in 1920, I found three faint variable stars in the following positions relative to the principal nucleus of the nebula:

- No. 1. 250" east, 90" south
- No. 2. 360" east, 65" south
- No. 3. 320" west, 530" north

Numbers 1 and 2 are involved in bright nebulosity. The approximate photographic magnitudes of comparison stars chosen near the variables were determined by comparison with